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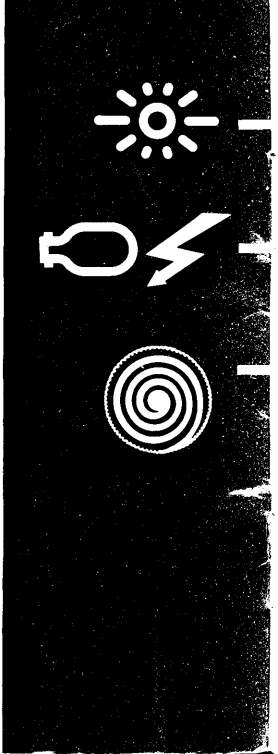
Kodak Motormatic 35 CAMERA

YOUR NEW KODAK MOTORMATIC 35 CAMERA

is the most automatic of the automatics. It winds its own film, and sets its own lens opening—not only for daylight but for flash pictures as well. On the opposite page are a few of its outstanding features:



AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE—built-in exposure meter sets the lens opening for you. Eliminates exposure figuring—makes shooting faster, easier, surer.

AUTOMATIC FLASH CONTROL—eliminates computing and assures good flash exposure. Just set the focus (5 to 25 feet), and the lens automatically adjusts to the correct opening.

POWER DRIVE—you're ready for fast shooting—as many as 10 shots in 7 seconds. A rugged spring drive provides ever-ready power for winding film after each shot.

AUTOMATIC ZONE MINDER—shows in the viewfinder if you're set for CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE.

FOUR SHUTTER SPEEDS—speed ring provides a choice of shutter speeds from 1/40 to 1/250 second—all coupled to automatic exposure control.

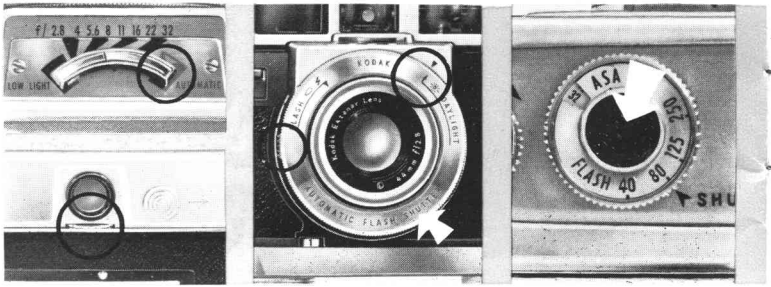
CONTENTS

For those whose previous photographic experience has included use of basically similar 35mm cameras, *brief* operating instructions for both daylight and flash pictures, provided on the next four pages, will help you to use your camera quickly.

However, in order to take advantage of all the many features of the camera, all Motormatic owners, including those with previous photographic experience, will want to read on for the important detailed instructions which start on page 8.

Before making any important pictures—a trip or some special event—it is well to shoot a magazine of film outdoors, and indoors with flash. This will give you practice in camera operation and provide a check on your equipment.

Daylight and Available Light Pictures with Automatic



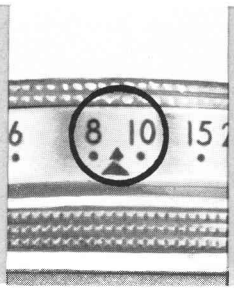
Loading instructions—page 10.

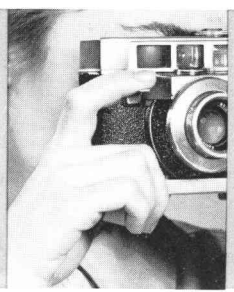
Set at AUTOMATIC
The green POINTER must be at AUTOMATIC, as shown above. If it is not, rotate the KNURLED WHEEL to the right until the pointer locks at AUTOMATIC.

Set Selector Ring at DAYLIGHT
The DAYLIGHT arrow on the front of the SELECTOR RING (arrow, above) must be set at the INDEX line on the shutter housing. If it is not, press the ring LOCK and revolve the ring clockwise to make this setting.

Set Film Speed
Press down the LOCK button (arrow, above) and turn the knurled SPEED RING until the proper film speed number (found on exposure card or in film instructions) locks into place in the small window marked ASA. If film speed cannot be set, see Note, page 15.

Exposure Control





Set Shutter Speed

Turn the knurled SPEED RING (*without* pressing center lock button) until the desired shutter speed (80 recommended) is opposite the shutter speed index MARK on the top of the camera. If desired shutter speed cannot be set, see Note, page 15.

Focus

Rotate the lens mount until the diamond near 4 (for Closeups), the diamond between 8 and 10 (for Groups), or the diamond between 25 and 50 (for Scenes) is opposite the FOCUS INDEX. Each of these settings will be visible in the viewfinder.

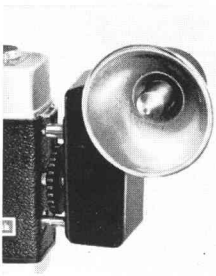
Aim

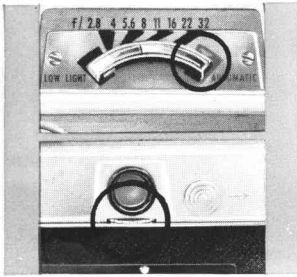
Sight through the round eyepiece on the back of the camera and frame the subject within the luminous frame of the viewfinder. A low-light indicator is located in lower left corner. If MAN is visible, the camera is not set for automatic.

Release

Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release all the way down with a slow, squeezing action to take the picture.

Flash Pictures from 5 to 25 feet with Automatic





Attach Flasholder

Attach a flasholder, such as the Kodak Supermite, to the camera by inserting the posts of the flasholder in the flash receptacles of the camera; then tighten the flasholder knob securely.

Set Camera at AUTOMATIC

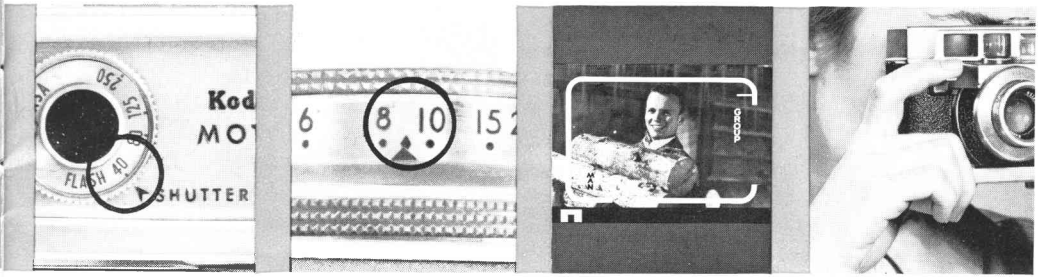
The green POINTER must be at AUTOMATIC, as shown above. If it is not, rotate the KNURLED WHEEL to the right until the pointer locks at AUTOMATIC.

Set Flash Guide Number

Depress the selector ring LOCK and revolve the SELECTOR RING (arrow, above) counterclockwise until the blue flash arrow is opposite the proper flash guide number on the lens mount. Guide numbers are found in exposure cards on back of camera or in film instructions.

Loading instructions—page 10.

Exposure Control



Set the Shutter Speed

A shutter speed of 1/40 sec. must be used for synchronizing all flash bulbs. Turn the knurled SPEED RING until the blue "Flash" 40 is opposite the shutter speed index MARK.

Set the film speed—10 to 160—in the ASA window.

Focus

Rotate the lens mount-selector ring combination until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance in feet (between 5 and 25) is opposite the FOCUS INDEX. *Do not* depress selector ring lock while focusing.

Aim

Sight through the round eyepiece on the back of the camera and frame the subject within the luminous view-frame of the finder. If MAN is visible in the viewfinder, the camera is not set for automatic.

Release

Hold the camera steady; then press the shutter release all the way down with a slow, squeezing action to take the picture.

NOTE: Disregard possible appearance of low-light indicator signal with flash pictures.

Kodak Color Films

Use Film Size No. 135 Magazines

Kodachrome Film For color transparencies, which can be projected on a screen or from which prints or enlargements can be made. For processing, see below.

Use Kodachrome Film for Daylight for daylight pictures, and Kodachrome Film, Type F, for pictures with clear flash bulbs. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Ektachrome Film Like Kodachrome, Ektachrome Film produces life-like color transparencies for projection or from which color prints and enlargements can be made. The speed of this film, however, is faster than that of Kodachrome Film. You can process this film yourself or have it processed as described below.

Use Kodak Ektachrome Film for Daylight for exposure in daylight, and Kodak Ektachrome Film, Type F, for pictures with clear flash bulbs. 20 exposures.

Kodak High Speed Ektachrome Film With this new, extremely fast color film you can stop action in low illumination and, at the same time, get faithful color rendition with excellent definition. Use Daylight Type for exposure in daylight, and Type B for indoor pictures by existing artificial light. For processing, see below. 20 exposures.

Kodacolor Film The color film for color prints or transparencies. Expose the same roll of film by daylight or clear flash. Your photo dealer will arrange to have negatives and either color prints or transparencies made. 20 exposures.

KODAK COLOR FILMS FILM INDEX

	Daylight	Photoflood
Kodachrome (Daylight)	10	5*
Kodachrome (Type F)	10**	12†
Ektachrome (Daylight)	32	12*
Ektachrome (Type F)	16**	16†
High Speed Ektachrome (Daylight)	160	—
High Speed Ektachrome (Type B)	80††	***
Kodacolor	32	20†

*With Kodak Photoflood Filter No. 80B (for Kodak Daylight Type Color Films). Set at film index 10; then give one stop more exposure
**With Kodak Daylight Filter for Type F Color Films (85C)
***125 in existing artificial tungsten light
†With flood lamps and Kodak Wratten Filter No. 82A
††Kodak Daylight Filter for Type B Color Films, No. 85B

Your dealer can arrange to have your Kodachrome or Ektachrome Films processed by Kodak or any other laboratory offering such service. Some laboratories, including Kodak, also provide direct mail service whereby you can mail exposed film to the laboratory and have it returned directly to you. See your dealer for the special mailing devices required.

KODAK BLACK-AND-WHITE FILMS

	FILM SPEED*
Panatomic-X	40
Plus-X Pan	160
Tri-X Pan	400

*These are the new film speed numbers. They apply to either daylight or artificial light.

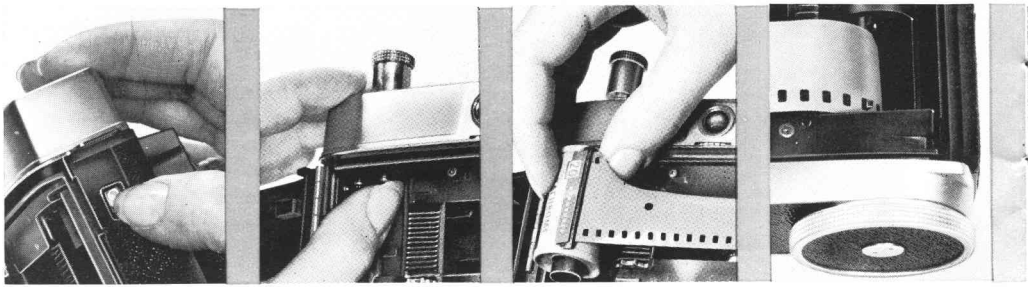
Kodak Black-and-White Films

Kodak Panatomic-X Film The film to use for big enlargements when high film speed is not a factor. It combines exceptionally fine grain and the ability to record fine detail. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Plus-X Pan Film An excellent high-speed film for general outdoor and interior use. The low graininess and high resolving power permit high-quality enlargements. 20 or 36 exposures.

Kodak Tri-X Pan Film An extremely fast panchromatic film of moderate contrast, wide exposure and development latitude, and color sensitivity suitable for flash pictures. 20 or 36 exposures.

LOADING *Always in Subdued Light*



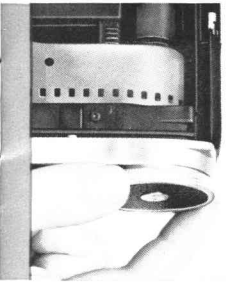
1 Open the back of the camera by pushing the LATCH BUTTON upward.

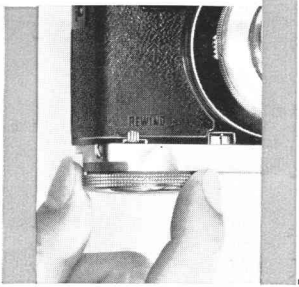
2 Push up the REWIND KNOB. If you prefer, the rewind knob may be pulled out.

3 Insert the film magazine in the recess next to the rewind knob. Push the rewind knob all the way in, turning it slightly if necessary.

4 Turn the large, knurled WINDUP KNOB on the bottom of the camera until the opening in the take-up drum is facing upward.

Use Film Size No. 135 Magazines





IMPORTANT: In some magazines, film is attached by means of a gummed tape which may separate from the magazine spool under the continued tension of the spring motor. Therefore, always rewind the film *immediately* after taking the last exposure on the roll.

Continued winding after last exposure may produce audible slippage (whirring sound) which prevents overwinding.

5 Insert the end of the film into the drum opening and hook a perforation over the pin. Turn the windup knob until both pins engage film perforations and the film is wound halfway around the drum. Close the camera back; be sure it is latched.

6 Turn the large knurled windup knob as many times as necessary until the mechanism locks. One full windup provides power for advancing approximately 10 frames of film. During the windup, the first two full turns bring the first frame of film into position and the EXPOSURE COUNTER to "1," at which point a resistance is felt. Continue to turn the windup knob to a stop (approximately 5½ full turns) to wind the spring motor.

Film advances automatically and the counter moves a mark each time the shutter is released. The counter shows the number of exposures made.

Unloading *Always in Subdued Light*

After the 20th or 36th exposure *and before the back is opened*, rewind film promptly.

Pull the rewind KNOB (upper circle) until you feel resistance (about ⅜ inch).* Draw the rewind RELEASE (lower circle) in its slot as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow; this releases remaining spring tension in the motor. Hold the release while turning the rewind knob in the direction of the arrow to rewind the film into the magazine. The film is completely rewound when the dial of the exposure counter ceases to advance or to vibrate as the rewind knob is turned.

*Film will not rewind if the knob is pulled out too far. Push in knob *completely*, turning if needed. Pull out about ⅛ inch.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The camera can be set for:

AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL

The exposure meter automatically changes the lens opening according to the prevailing light conditions.

AUTOMATIC FLASH EXPOSURE CONTROL

The focus setting automatically controls the lens opening.

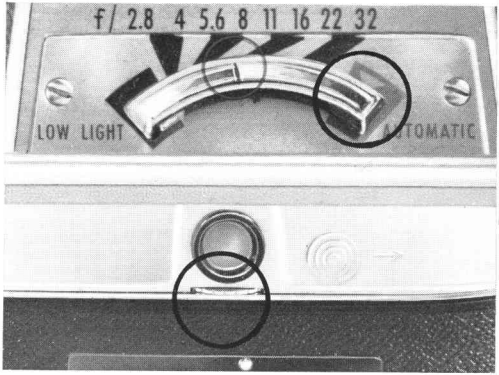
MANUAL OPERATION

The lens opening may be set manually at any desired *f*/number from *f*/2.8 to *f*/32.

Automatic Exposure Control with prevailing light

Set Green Pointer at Automatic.

Look into the curved window on top of the shutter housing, and note the position of the green POINTER. If it points at AUTOMATIC, as shown, the camera is set for automatic exposure control—that is, the size of the lens opening is now controlled by the over-all brightness of the field as seen by the exposure meter.



If the green pointer is not at AUTOMATIC, simply move the KNURLED WHEEL to the right until the green pointer locks at AUTOMATIC. The red exposure meter NEEDLE (blue circle, above), also visible through the curved window, shows the *f*/number of the lens opening (*f*/2.8 to *f*/32) and will move to the right or left, depending on the prevailing light. When the needle moves into the red LOW-LIGHT area, at the extreme left in the window, it indicates that there is insufficient light to take a properly exposed picture. See page 18.

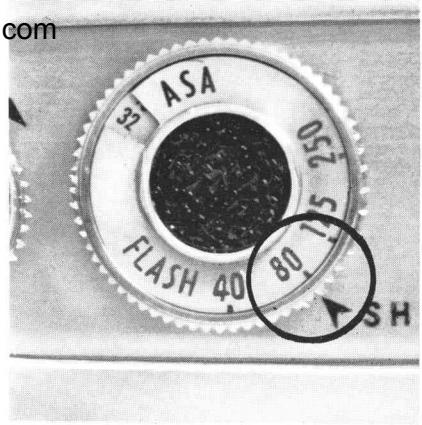
Set Selector Ring at Daylight.

Press the ring LOCK and revolve the ring clockwise to set the Daylight arrow at the INDEX line.

Set Film Speed in ASA Window.

The small window marked ASA must show the daylight speed number of the film in the camera to obtain properly exposed pictures. Set selected ASA speed number by depressing the LOCK button (arrow, at left) and rotating the knurled SPEED RING until, upon releasing the button, the film speed number clicks into position in the ASA window.

The film speeds for No. 135 Kodak Films can be found on the two cards inserted in the opening of the frame on the back of the camera or in the instructions packed with the films. For example: the speed of Ektachrome Film for Daylight is 32. Turn the speed ring until this number clicks into position in the ASA window.



Select Shutter Speed.

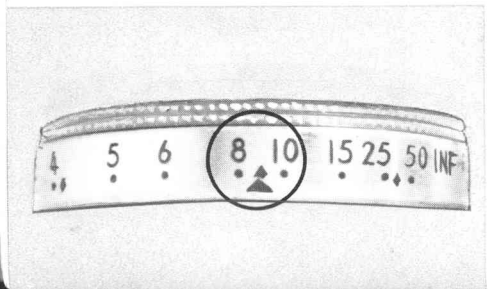
Your camera has four shutter speeds—40 (1/40 sec), 80, 125, and 250. All four speeds can be used for daylight pictures with ASA settings up to 160 (shutter speed 40 must be used with flash bulbs—see page 20). The faster shutter speeds are recommended for daylight pictures to minimize the effect of possible camera or subject movement. The slowest shutter speed of 40 may be useful occasionally for daylight pictures under unfavorable lighting conditions. A shutter speed of 1/80 (80) is recommended for general picture-taking. To select a shutter speed, rotate the knurled SPEED RING (without pressing the center lock button) until the desired shutter speed is opposite the shutter speed index MARK on the top of the camera. Do not make intermediate shutter speed settings.

NOTE: If it is impossible to reach a desired ASA number or shutter speed setting, it is because of the interlocking of these two dials. A proper change in the setting of one dial will permit the other dial to be turned to the desired setting. For example, an ASA setting of 400 can only be made at shutter speed settings of 125 and 250.

Distance Settings

Handy Zone Focus—The focusing range of your camera is divided into three subject zones—each represented by a diamond-shaped symbol on the lens mount. The diamond near 4 ft is the setting for CLOSE subjects, the diamond between 8 and 10 ft is the GROUP setting, the diamond between 25 and 50 ft is the SCENE setting. A "Zone Minder," built into the viewfinder, shows at a glance which of the three zones is set on the focusing scale. Set the zone focus by rotating the LENS MOUNT until the proper diamond "click-stops" opposite the FOCUS INDEX. For example, the illustration shows the diamond mark for the GROUP zone set at the index mark.

The range of sharpness, which permits these zone settings, depends on the lens opening (*f*/number, shown by red pointer) in use. Range of sharpness data for three *f*/numbers and the three zone settings are shown on the opposite page. The higher the *f*/number, the greater the range of sharpness. Zone settings will give acceptably sharp pictures at all three zones with *f*/numbers greater than *f*/5.6. At *f*/numbers less than *f*/5.6, careful scale focusing, as below, is recommended.



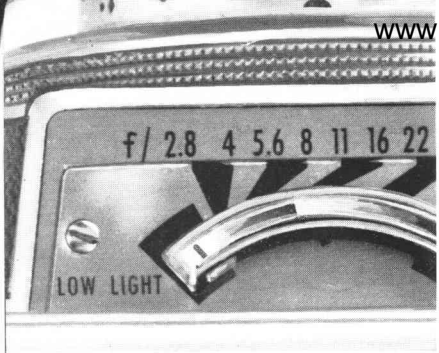
Careful Scale Focus—(1) When lighting conditions are such that an *f*/number less than

f/5.6 (*f*/4, or *f*/2.8) are indicated in the curved window, setting the actual camera-to-subject distance on the focusing scale will give sharper pictures. (2) With all flash pictures, setting the actual camera-to-subject distance on the focusing scale is necessary for proper focus and exposure.

In both these cases, estimate the camera-to-subject distance carefully and rotate the lens mount until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance is opposite the focus index.

RANGE OF SHARPNESS DATA FOR ZONE SETTINGS AT REPRESENTATIVE LENS OPENINGS

Lens Opening	Range of Sharpness in Feet		
	Close	Group	Scene
f/2.8	4 to 4½	7½ to 11¼	21 to Inf
f/5.6	**3¾ to 5½**	**6½ to 15**	**15 to Inf**
f/11	3¼ to 6½	5 to 40	9 to Inf



Low Light Indicator

for automatic exposure control

When the red exposure meter needle in the curved window moves into the red LOW LIGHT area at the extreme left of the window, this indicates insufficient available light to take a properly exposed picture at the selected shutter speed. When the needle is in this red area, it is also visible in the lower left corner of the viewfinder. If the shutter is set at one of the faster speeds, changing the shutter speed to a slower setting may move the needle out of the low-light area. If the needle is still in the low-light area at shutter speed 40, the available light is not sufficient to expose the picture properly and use of "flash" may be advisable.

Using the Viewfinder

When taking pictures, hold the camera close to your eye so that you can see the complete luminous view-frame. The image seen within this frame will be in the picture.

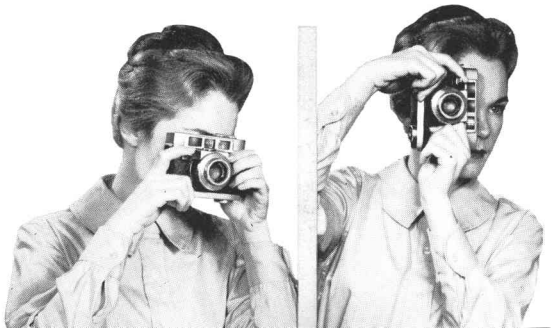
Note the parallax pointer on the right side, near the

top of the view-frame. When the camera is held horizontally, this pointer indicates the upper edge of the picture when the subject is 4 feet from the camera. An equivalent area eliminated at the top of the frame is added to the bottom of the frame.

Also seen in the viewfinder are two built-in signals—MAN and either CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE. Both signals read vertically when visible. The MAN signal indicates that the camera is set for *manual*, *not automatic* exposure control. The CLOSE, GROUP, or SCENE signal is the "Zone Minder," reminding you of the zone focus setting of the lens.

Holding the Camera

The illustrations show two recommended ways of holding the camera. Select a position that is convenient for you and assures steady camera holding during exposure. It is important that the exposure meter window and the lens are not obstructed, for example by your finger or the neck strap. Do not aim the camera toward a principle light source, such as the sun.



FLASH PICTURES

Flash pictures in black-and-white or color are easy to make. The built-in synchronization of your shutter permits the use of flash, including electronic flash. Flash bulbs are fired when the camera shutter is released. Flash exposure information is printed on the two Exposure Data Cards inserted in the holding frame on the back of the camera.

Synchronization—The camera shutter synchronizes flash bulbs, such as the AG-1, M-2, M-5, or M-25 *at speed 40* (1/40 second) *only*. Electronic flash synchronizes at all speeds.

Flasholders—The Kodak Motormatic 35 Camera was designed to use flasholders with Kodalite fittings such as the Kodalite Midget Flasholder, or Kodak Supermite Flasholder. Attach the flasholder to the camera by inserting the posts of the flasholder in the flash receptacles of the camera; then tighten the flasholder knob. Further instructions are packed with the flasholders.

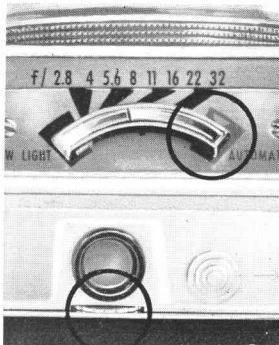
Flash Exposures—The flash exposure information provided in the Exposure Data Cards applies to most flash situations. This information is based on exposures in an average-sized room with medium-light-colored walls.

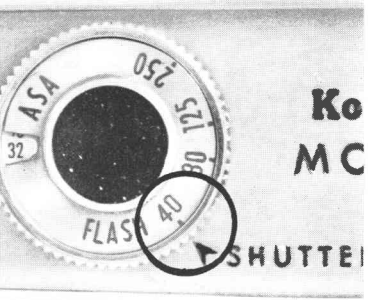
Occasionally, however, flash pictures are taken under conditions which vary considerably from this standard, and better pictures will result if slight compensations are made. For example: With flash pictures in a small room with very light walls, better pictures are obtained by using the next higher guide number or a half-stop smaller lens opening than recommended. Or, in very large rooms or outdoors, use the next lower guide number or a half-stop larger lens opening than recommended.

Flash Pictures from 5 to 25 ft with Automatic Exposure Control

1 Attach the Flasholder.

2 Set Camera at Automatic— The green POINTER must be at AUTOMATIC. If it is not, rotate the KNURLED WHEEL to the right until the pointer locks automatically.





3 ***Set Flash Guide Number***—Depress the selector ring LOCK and revolve the SELECTOR RING (arrow, at left) counterclockwise until the blue flash arrow is in line with proper flash guide number on the lens mount (if impossible to set, change focus setting). Flash guide numbers for popular Kodak films and flash bulbs are on the two exposure data cards in the frame on the back of the camera.

4 ***Set the Film Speed***—Set the film speed of the film in the camera—10 to 160—in the ASA window. If the film has a higher speed, set 160 in the window.

5 ***Set the Shutter Speed***—Turn the knurled SPEED RING until "*Flash*" *40* is opposite the shutter speed index MARK.

6 ***Focus the Camera***—Rotate the lens mount-selector ring combination until the figure representing the camera-to-subject distance in feet (between 5 and 25) is opposite the FOCUS INDEX. *Be careful not to depress the selector ring lock while focusing.*

7 ***Aim the Camera***—Look through the eyepiece and compose the picture within the luminous view-frame of the viewfinder. If MAN appears in the finder, the camera is not set for AUTOMATIC exposure control.

8 ***Release the Shutter***—Hold the camera steady and press the shutter release down with a slow, squeezing action. NOTE: Disregard the possible appearance of the low light signal with flash pictures.

Flash Pictures at less than 5 feet and more than 25 feet

Flash picture-taking at less than 5 feet or more than 25 feet from the camera is *non*-automatic. Therefore, first set the green Daylight Arrow on the selector ring at the green index line. Obtain the proper flash exposure by first selecting the correct guide number for the flash bulb and film in use; then divide this guide number by the camera-to-subject distance in feet to calculate the lens opening. For example, with Kodachrome Film, Type F, and an M-2 flash bulb, the guide number would be 60. At a camera-to-subject distance of 4 feet, the nearest lens opening would be *f*/16. Set the distance on the lens mount and set the lens opening (*f*/number) as described on page 24, under Manual Exposure Setting.

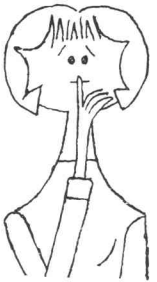
Manual Exposure Setting

Manual operation of the camera is indicated for flash pictures under 5 and more than 25 feet, strong side lighting, and certain other applications.

When the green pointer is not at AUTOMATIC, the camera is set for manual exposure control and the signal MAN will be visible when looking through the viewfinder.

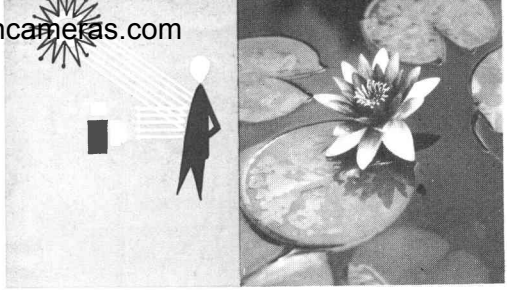
Set the green Daylight arrow on the selector ring to the index line.

To change from automatic to manual exposure control, move the LOCK BUTTON (colored circle) in the direction of the arrow and, at the same time, rotate the KNURLED WHEEL until the green pointer is at the desired *f*/number.



"Hushed" Camera Operation

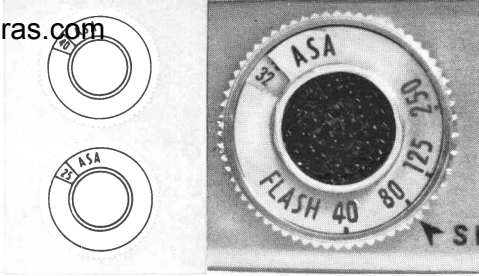
Under certain infrequent conditions, scarcely audible operation of the camera may be desirable. In this case, if the spring motor is wound for a series of pictures, first push the rewind RELEASE to the other end of its slot to release the spring tension; the shutter is now set and ready for one exposure. After this exposure, slowly and carefully, turn the WINDUP KNOB (about ½ turn) until a "click" is heard and a slight resistance is felt. At this point one frame of film has been advanced and one more exposure can be made. Repeat this procedure for succeeding quiet exposures.



More About Using the Exposure Control

With the exposure control set at AUTOMATIC, and the selector ring at DAYLIGHT, the photoelectric meter of the exposure control measures the *over-all* brightness of the light reflected by the subject. Better results, especially with color films, are obtained when using flat or moderate side lighting with the principal illumination coming over your shoulder when taking the picture.

Scenes lacking great subject contrast: that is, when the differences in brightness between the dark and the bright areas are moderate, or when very bright and dark areas are of about the same size, but of equal picture interest, use the automatic exposure control *without* modification—as described on page 13. Most pictures fall into this grouping.



Scenes with considerable subject contrast: for example, a person with light-colored clothing against a dark background.

A better exposed picture of the person may be obtained by making a "close-up" reading and a manual exposure setting.

Move close to the subject so that the person fills the finder. Manually move the pointer from AUTOMATIC to the position occupied by the exposure meter needle. Now, step back and take the picture.

Modifying the ASA Setting: You may wish to slightly modify the recommended film speed to achieve a result which is more suitable for *you*. Using a higher index results in denser transparencies, which some people prefer when using high-wattage projectors and a small screen. A lower film speed gives lighter transparencies, for a low-wattage projector and large screen.

To modify the ASA setting when using filters with black-and-white films, divide the film speed by the filter factor; use nearest film speed number.

Care of the Camera

- Your Kodak Motormatic 35 is a fine, ruggedly built camera, but yet a precision instrument. Protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. Use a rubber syringe to blow out any dust that may accumulate inside the camera. If the lens needs cleaning, first brush or blow away any grit or dust, then wipe the surface gently with Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper. If necessary, use Kodak Lens Cleaner.

- Do not attempt to make any repairs or remove any parts from the shutter, lens, or camera. Never oil the shutter or any other parts of the camera. If you find that the camera requires service, return it to your photo dealer who will have repairs made locally, or send it to the Eastman Kodak Company.

Within a year after purchase, any repairs necessary to this Kodak Motormatic 35 Camera due to a defect in materials or workmanship will be made or, at our option, the camera will be replaced without charge. No other warranty or guarantee, express or implied, shall be applicable to this equipment. Nor are we responsible for loss of film, for other expenses or inconveniences, or for any consequential damages occasioned by the equipment.

In case of unsatisfactory operation, the camera should be sent directly or through a Kodak dealer to Eastman Kodak Company or a repair firm authorized by us to make such repairs. It should be accompanied by a description of the trouble encountered and other available information regarding the camera, including the date and place of purchase.

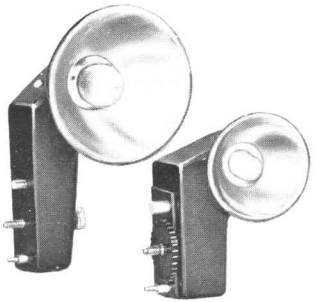
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester 4, N. Y.

PHOTO AIDS

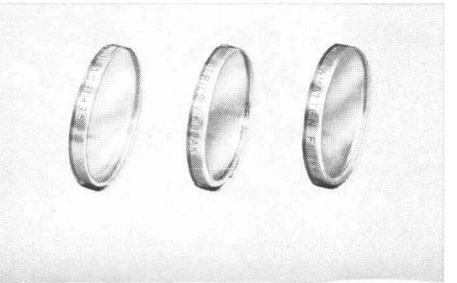
This equipment extends the picture-taking scope of your Motormatic Camera. See your Kodak dealer for these and additional photo aids.

Kodak Motormatic 35 Field Case
This de luxe, top-grain leather case combines practical protection with drop-away front convenience. Openings on the side of the case permit attaching the flasholder with the camera in the case.

Kodak Flasholders The Kodak Supermite Flasholder (right, below) is Kodak's most compact flasholder. Its 2-inch Lumaclad reflector accepts AG-1 Flashlamps. The Kodak Midget Flasholder with 3-inch Lumaclad reflector accepts M-2 as well as M-5-type lamps. Both flasholders use either two penlite batteries or the Kodalite Midget Flashpack and 15-volt photoflash battery.

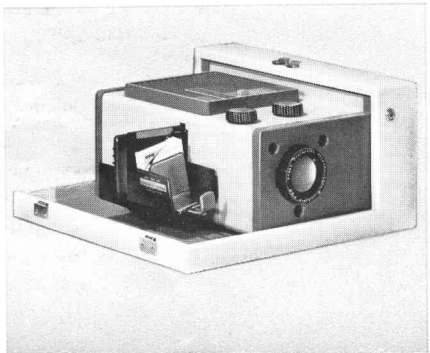


Kodak Filters The retaining ring on the lens mount of the camera unscrews to accept Series 5 Kodak Filters and other lens attachments. Use a Kodak Skylight Filter (No. 1A) to add warmth to color pictures taken in the open shade or on overcast days. A Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type F Color Films (No. 85C) converts indoor (Type F) color films for outdoor use. A Kodak Daylight Filter for Kodak Type B Color Films (No. 85B) converts Type B color films for outdoor use. There are also Kodak Filters for black-and-white films.



Other Lens Attachments Kodak Portra Lenses, 1+, 2+, and 3+, Series 5, extend the camera's picture-taking range down to 9¾ inches, lens-to-subject distance, with an approximate field size of 4⅞ x 7¼ inches. A Kodak Lens Hood, Series 5, excludes undesirable side-light from the camera lens.

Kodak Slide Projectors The Kodak 500 Projector, Model B (illustrated), and the Kodak Cavalcade Projector are compact, portable, ruggedly built projectors that show color slides big, bright, and sharp. The "500" is equipped with Readymatic slide changer or a choice of two other changers. The Cavalcade is completely automatic. Just turn it on, and it does the rest—changes slides automatically.



DETAILS

FILM

Film Size—Kodak No. 135, 20 or 36-exposure magazines.

Negative Size—24 x 36mm.

LENS

44mm f/2.8 Kodak Ektanar.

Lens Openings—Marked in f/numbers, f/2.8 through f/32—controlled by meter or manual setting.

Combination Lens Attachments—Use Series 5. Insert ring supplied.

SHUTTER

Kodak Automatic Flash Shutter. Automatically set as film advances.

Speeds—1/40, 1/80, 1/125, and 1/250 second.

Flash—Built-in synchronization at flash 40 (1/40 second) shutter speed for flashbulbs such as AG-1, M-2, M-5, M-25, No. 5, No. 25, with electronic flash at all shutter speeds. Kodalite flash fittings.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Automatic for prevailing light—with photoelectric exposure control—ASA 10 to 800.

Automatic for flash from 5 to 25 feet—Guide Nos. 35 to 340—1/40 sec. shutter speed.

Manual operation for flash and available light.

Exposure data cards on camera.

POWER FILM ADVANCE

Spring motor advances film—10 exposures per windup—10 exposures in 6 seconds.

FOCUSING

Focusing from 3 ft. to infinity. Marks and "click stops" for Close-ups, Groups, and Scenes with reminder in viewfinder.

VIEWING

Viewfinder—Optical, projected view-frame-type with parallax mark at 4 ft. Signals indicating manual setting, low-light level, and Zone-minder.

EASY LOADING

Automatic film leader windoff and automatic counter return.